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A. BLOM, Fort and Hotel Streets



DIPLOMACY IS BRYCE'S STACK

(Continued from Page 1)

of seeing a great part of the southern continent. He has travelled many thousand miles and has had ample opportunity of seeing the Australian on his natural death. A keen observer, he is crammed full of impressions of the young Commonwealth. But he is still the diplomat, and rather cautious of voicing them. "You see," he explained, "first impressions are dangerous. I want to let those impressions develop. I must not hasten the process of crystallization. I have very many impressions of Australia."

Mr. Bryce here side-stepped some questions about Canada and Australia, and the development of the Commonwealth. He would only say that Canada, like Australia, was peopled almost exclusively by Anglo-Saxons, while the influx of other nationalities had caused a greater divergency of type in the United States. He opined the Germans and Scandinavians would be splendid immigrants for Australia, good settlers, and with large families to build up the nation. Making But Brief Stay.

"I am not going to remain for any length of time in Honolulu, much as I would like to," smiled the Ambassador in reply as to the length of his stay.

"I must hurry back to Washington, where matters of importance await attention. Mrs. Bryce as well as myself is delighted at the efforts made in our behalf by the government officials for our entertainment during the few hours assigned to us at Honolulu. I hope to see as much as possible of your city during that time."

"I have no opinion to express concerning the Chinese situation or the

matter of an international loan. These are matters of politics which can not be publicly discussed at this time.

Ambassador Bryce maintained the same attitude in regard to the query propounded as to an immediate prospect of a world's peace and a general disarmament policy to be pursued by the first class powers.

Seeing Honolulu Today.

Mr. Bryce found that himself and party would be unable to accept the invitation to partake of luncheon as the guest of the Commercial Club of this city.

The Bryce party were directed to an automobile by Territorial Secretary Mott-Smith and Acting British Consul Thomas Harrington, who boarded the Ventura at Quarantine this morning and awaited the pleasure of the distinguished visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryce were given abundant opportunity of seeing Honolulu under the guidance of Messrs. Mott-Smith and Harrington. They visited the Pali, Punchbowl, Waikiki, thence around Diamond Head, returning to the Moana Hotel for luncheon.

The visitors are to be given an opportunity to follow their own bent this afternoon, as no formal plans for their entertainment have been proposed.

Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce will continue the journey to the mainland in the Ventura, which sails for San Francisco at five o'clock this evening.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE'S CAREER DISTINGUISHED

James Bryce was born in Belfast, Ireland, May 16, 1838, and began his education in the University of Glasgow, from which he passed on to Oxford, where he won many honors and has left the memory of a most successful career, not merely as student, but as professor. He studied for a while at Heidelberg, where he cultivated to the full his previously acquired knowledge of German. Before he turned his attention to active political life he studied for the bar, be-

came a member of the profession, and actually practised in the law courts for some years.

His parliamentary career began in 1880, when he was elected as Liberal representative for a London constituency. He did great work in the cause of national education, and took an important part in two state commissions appointed to conduct inquiries into the working of the public schools. At a later period he was chosen to represent a Scottish constituency, and when Mr. Gladstone came into power as the head of a government he received the important office of Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Later still he became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and for the first time had a seat in the cabinet. On July 23, 1889, he was married to Elizabeth Marion Ashton, daughter of Thomas Ashton of Manchester, Eng. In 1894 he became president of the Board of Trade, a post which he held till the change of government ensuing upon the general election of 1895. In 1905 he became Chief Secretary for Ireland, and in February, 1907, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the United States.

Has Characteristics of Fighter.

Bryce has, in face and form, the characteristics of a stalwart fighter. His forehead is high and broad, with strongly marked eyebrows, straightly drawn over deep and penetrating eyes. He is a man of most genial temperament, thoroughly companionable, and capable of enjoying every influence that helps to brighten existence. His travels have made him acquainted with interesting and eminent persons everywhere, and an admission to his circle is naturally sought by strangers who visit London. His home is noted for its hospitality, and his dinner parties give much delight to his large circle of friends.

Among Bryce's special recreations is mountain climbing, and he is president of the Alpine Club. He can converse upon all subjects, can give to every topic some illustration from his own ideas and his own experiences, and the intelligent listener always finds that he carries away something new and worthy of remembrance from any talk with him. Although his strong opinions and his earnest desire to maintain what he believes to be the right side of every great controversy have naturally brought him into frequent antagonism with the representatives of many an important cause, there is no public man who has fewer enemies or is more generally spoken of with respect and admiration.

Bryce has been made a member of most of the great intellectual and educational institutions of the world, has held degrees and honors of various kinds from the universities of Europe and the United States, and could be hardly anywhere abroad or at home without finding himself in recognized association with some school of learning in every place where he makes a stay. The freemasonry of intellect and education all over the world gives him rank among its members, and receives him with a welcome recognition, wherever he goes.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Society; Foreign Member of the Institute of France, Royal Academies of Turin, Brussels, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Naples; Knight of the Prussian Order and president of the Alpine Club. He is also an author, "The American Commonwealth," written in 1888, being one of his greatest works. His other works include "The Flora of the Island of Arran," "The Holy Roman Empire," "Studies in Contemporary Biography," and "The Hindrances to Good Citizenship," and several others.

CAUCUS OF SUPERVISORS.

At a caucus last night the supervisors, with Murray dissenting, voted in favor of appropriating \$3500 for rebuilding Lanikuli Drive and for other road work in Manoa. A resolution introduced long ago to appropriate \$1,600 for Sixth avenue, Kaimuki, but which had been sidetracked, was brought up and recommended for passage. Bitulithic paving for River street, between King and Queen streets, to cost about \$2400 was favored.

Chief Engineer Thurston put in a requisition for 3500 feet of hose, which caused the proposal for a fire station at Kaimuki to be deferred until the meeting of the board tonight. It was stated that the cost of the station would be \$480 a month. It was decided to allow \$1500 for a temporary school building at Waipahu and \$250 for a storm sewer at the same place. All the things considered for appropriations would cost about \$50,000, but the board has only \$18,000 available for them.

Platonic love is something like perpetual motion—a beautiful theory that nobody has ever been able to work out.

OFFICIALS HEAR FROM S. F. MAYOR

Governor Frear and Mayor Fern received the following messages today from Mayor Ralph of San Francisco in response to messages sent that executive to mark the opening of aerial communication with San Francisco through a new wireless station recently established here:

San Francisco, Sept. 5.

Governor Frear, Honolulu:

It is always pleasing to hear from you, and your telegram received via the new Federal Wireless yesterday is particularly gratifying.

San Francisco heartily reciprocates the cordial greeting you have expressed. May the bonds of friendship that have existed between our communities continue forever, and we are getting ready to give Hawaii a hearty reception in 1915.

JAMES ROLPH JR., Mayor of San Francisco.

Hon. Joseph J. Fern, Mayor of Honolulu, Honolulu:

The sentiments and congratulations contained in your telegram received yesterday are thoroughly appreciated, and in reply desire to express the general gratification that is felt over this last binding achievement. May the cordial and friendly feelings that have existed between our respective cities from earliest days be still further augmented by the closer communication made possible by the opening today of the Federal Telegraph Company's system.

JAMES ROLPH JR., Mayor of San Francisco.

SURVEY IS MADE OF LEPROSY IN U. S.

A survey of the prevalence of leprosy in the United States and its possessions was recently made by the U. S. Public Health Service. This report is reviewed in a recent number of the Journal of the American Medical Association. Health officers of the several states, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines were requested to submit a statement of the number of new cases reported in 1911, and of the total number on January 1, 1912. The results were not complete, because in only eighteen states and the District of Columbia is leprosy a specially notifiable disease. In all, 146 cases were reported in the United States, of which forty were new cases having been first observed in 1911. In 1911 a commission of officers of the Public Health Service found 278 lepers in the United States. Of these 145 were foreign-born, and thirteen were of unknown nativity; 186 were reported as probably having contracted the disease in this country. Only seventy-two of the patients were isolated and cared for by the local authorities. The 146 cases reported in the present survey do not indicate a decreased prevalence. Rather these 146 cases reported by health authorities are comparable to the seventy-two cases of patients cared for by health officials in 1901. Three states—California, Louisiana and Massachusetts—have specific provision for lepers in leprosy hospitals. In other states varying degrees of care and isolation are provided. There are known to be twenty-eight lepers in Porto Rico. In Hawaii and the Philippines the disease constitutes an important public health problem. In the Philippines about 6000 lepers have been transferred to Cullion, Cebu, an island with one-tenth of the Philippines' population, furnished one-half of the cases. On this island many instances indicate that leprosy is a so-called house disease. The Treasury Department recently amended the interstate quarantine regulations to the effect that common carriers may not transport a leper except under specified restrictions, and a special permit from the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. A leper who violates this regulation is to be returned to the original states or to a designated federal quarantine station.

Teacher—What is a gargavle, Tommie? Tommie—It's something the doctor gives you when you got a sore throat.—Yonkers Statesmen.

She—Jack tells me all his secrets. Her Friend—Well, you don't object to that, do you?

She—Oh, I don't know. I think I'd rather find them out.

Many a man who banks on his dignity overdraws his account.

BATH ROBES

Are In Season
All the Time



Ours are of the cut that add to the comfort of the wearer after the bath. Besides, they are capital lounging robes for bedroom use between bath and bed.

Many patterns, none expensive as such things go. They're here for your inspection any time.

M. M'INERNY, Ltd.,
FORT and MERCHANT STREETS

A Real Bargain KALIH ROAD

\$2750.00 Seven rooms and bath home, within three minutes walk from carline. Lot contains 10,000 sq. ft., and is beautifully improved with fruit trees, etc.

For further particulars call and see

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GRAND SALE

Beginning Tuesday, September 3rd

Japanese Bazaar

Fort, near the Convent

K. Isoshima

King, near Bethel

Try
Leaving
Coffee
Alone
One day,

and drink a steaming hot cup of Postum just before going to bed.

As a relief from insomnia it is a surprise of the most pleasing kind.

There's a Reason for

POSTUM

Sold by Grocers

A DOCTOR'S SLEEP Found He Had to Leave Off Coffee.

Coffee drinking, being such an ancient and respectable form of dissipation, few realize that the drug—caffeine—contained in the coffee and tea, is one of the principal causes of dyspepsia and nervous troubles.

To leave off coffee is an easy matter, because Postum—well boiled according to directions—gives a gentle but natural support to the nerves and does not contain any drug—nothing but food.

Physicians know this to be true, as one writes:

"I have cured myself of a long-standing case of Nervous Dyspepsia by leaving off coffee and using Postum."

"I also enjoy refreshing sleep, to which I have been an utter stranger for twenty years."

"In treating Dyspepsia in its various types, I find little trouble when I can induce patients to leave off coffee and adopt Postum."

The doctor is right and "there's a reason."